DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE PERSONNEL RECOVERY UPDATE

DEFENSE POW /MISSING PERSONNEL OFFICE

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Message from the DASD

As we reflect back over the last six months, we do so with great pride over the manner in which our country has responded to the devastating attacks against it at the Pentagon and the World Trade Center. One of the things we can be most proud of is the manner in which our men and women in uniform are acquitting themselves as they man the front lines in our war against terrorism.

Since Operation ENDURING FREEDOM (OEF) began, we are also reminded constantly of the need to sustain a strong and capable recovery capability. To date, our forces in Afghanistan have conducted over 30 joint recovery missions in the face of a determined enemy and perhaps some of the most formidable terrain on the planet. The downing of two MH-47 helicopters near Gardez and the subsequent return of U.S. soldiers to protect their fallen comrades from almost certain capture proved that the selfless sacrifices of Sergeant First Class Randy Shugart and Master Sergeant Gary Gordon in Mogadishu, Somalia, were not isolated acts of heroism, but instead are characteristic of the American warrior. As General Hal Moore said in a recent interview on *60 Minutes*, "Hate war. Love the American warrior."

Likewise, in the southern Philippines, the need to have highly trained and dedicated pararescue personnel was proven once again as our PJs bravely entered the waters in what turned out to be a vain but courageous attempt to rescue the crew of the MH-47 that crashed into the ocean. During a trip to the Republic of Korea, I had the opportunity to meet one of the Air Force's finest PJs, Technical Sergeant Jeremy Hardy, one who has proven himself on the battlefield. How lucky we are to have dedicated professionals such as Sergeant Hardy ensuring that we leave nobody behind.

DASD with TSgt Hardy

Although we have suffered losses in both aircraft and personnel, our recovery forces have performed extremely well . . . but we cannot rest on our recent success. We can't afford to get it wrong! It is imperative that we continue to work the issues affecting personnel recovery today and into the future. The effort we invest today might very well mean the life of one of our brave men or women tomorrow.

I was extremely pleased to see that we are getting more effective survival radios out to the field. We are getting more Hook-112Bs out to the warfighter and we are about to begin the fielding of the Combat Survivor Evader Locator System (CSEL). This has been a long time coming, but I believe it will be worth the wait. I'm sure there will be challenges as you work out the bugs in the CSEL, but be patient. Revolutionary systems such as the CSEL always struggle through the initial employment, but as you provide feedback to the program office, and the manufacturer resolves the problems, I am confident that we will begin to approach our goal of taking the "Search" out of "Search and Rescue."

DASD with MSG Rush

I also had the opportunity to visit Fort Bragg last January. It was extremely encouraging to see the initiatives the Army is undertaking to meet the requirements levied by the combatant commanders in regard to Code of Conduct training. It is amazing to see the change in the Army's commitment to personnel recovery issues that has occurred over the past four years. The SERE Center of Excellence the U.S. Army JFK Special Warfare Center and School is proposing is a great initiative and one that I support wholeheartedly. I hope it will come to fruition soon.

I also want to quickly acknowledge the great work the Joint Personnel Recovery Agency is doing to help us improve our personnel recovery capability. From joint doctrine, to education and training programs, to assisting the combatant commands integrate personnel recovery training into their major exercises, JPRA is making a difference. I certainly appreciate all they do.

In closing, I want you to know that you're doing a great job. We are getting the attention of the senior leadership of the Department regarding the importance of preparing the battlefield today so that we will have the ability to "Keep the Promise" to those who go into harm's way tomorrow— that should they become isolated, captured, or detained, we will return for them. I look forward to visiting more of you in the field — let me know if there is something you want me to see in your neck of the woods.

— Jerry Jennings

"Joint Personnel Recovery Agency"

By Col Randy Moulton - JPRA Commander

As Commander of the Joint Personnel Recovery Agency (JPRA), I wanted to take this opportunity to introduce our Agency and update you on some exciting initiatives in the Personnel Recovery business. It has been a little over two years since JPRA stood-up as the DoD Office of Primary Responsibility (OPR), less policy, for DoD-wide personnel recovery matters. In addition, JPRA is also responsible for executing U.S. Joint Forces Command SecDef-directed Personnel Recovery Executive Agent functions.

Our headquarters is at Ft. Belvoir, Virginia. All the agency's staff directorates, to include the PR Library, Archives, and the Joint Experimentation and Interoperability Directorate are located there. Our largest direct reporting function is the Personnel Recovery Academy (PRA), located at Fairchild AFB, Washington., which stood up October 26, 2001. The PRA is the first-of-its-kind center of excellence for advanced Code of Conduct (CoC) education and training. The focus of the PRA is on specialized CoC training for selected individuals and units. We also have a smaller Personnel Recovery Training Center in Fredricksburg, Virginia that provides training tailored to the PR "Forces" - those personnel who will work PR issues on Service, Theater, and Component staffs. Our final location is a small facility at Pope AFB, which provides PR support and assistance for the southeast region.

Rather than outline the myriad functions we perform as directed in our Charter, I would like to focus on our primary mission areas, to include how we have performed those missions in support of Operation ENDURING FREEDOM (OEF), and then to outline my take on where JPRA and PR are headed in the near and long-term.

JPRA's core mission areas cover a broad and disparate set of functions. They include Joint Combat Search and Rescue (JCSAR); Non-conventional Assisted Recovery (NAR); Operational POW/MIA Affairs (includes repatriation, debriefing and the DoD SERE Psychology program); Code of Conduct (Survival, Evasion, Resistance, Escape [SERE]) Training; and Personnel Recovery Research, Development, Test and Evaluation (RDT&E).

JCSAR exists when either the threat level exceeds capabilities or the recovery requires more assets than a component commander owns. It is our mission to assist in developing Joint Tactics Techniques and Procedures (JTTP); as well as the doctrine to facilitate Joint CSAR operations. Additionally, we provide exercise and contingency support to the Joint Search and Rescue Centers charged with managing these operations on behalf of the Joint Forces Air Component Commander (JFACC) or Joint Task Force (JTF) commander.

Non-conventional Assisted Recovery is the umbrella term which includes SOF unconventional assisted recovery forces, JPRA capabilities, coalition and indigenous forces, and other governmental agencies (OGA) participation. NAR provides a recovery option that supplements conventional recovery operations or may be used as a stand-alone option when conventional forces cannot be used.

Operational POW/MIA affairs includes our role as the DoD lead for repatriation and debriefing activities associated with the timely and efficient return of isolated personnel. This mission area includes the DoD SERE Psychology program which trains DoD clinical psychologists assigned to high-risk units. This program also provides guidance to the Service SERE Schools on how to manage repatriation events.

Code of Conduct training includes oversight of Level A (accession training), Level B (moderate-risk-of-capture), and Level C (high-risk-of-capture/exploitable operators) CoC training curriculum. This mission also includes oversight of the Level C wartime Service SERE schools as well as assisting in developing collateral peacetime CoC training programs.

PR RDT&E includes such things as being the joint user representative for the CSEL program and participating in Advanced Concept Technology Demonstrations (ACTDs). JPRA also pursues special RDT&E programs to address other critical and emergent needs. This mission area will be the focus of the PR Battle Lab (PRBL). The PRBL will be a Center of Excellence dedicated to the advancement, exploitation, and integration of PR technologies and capabilities, coupled with developing and integrating effective PR JTTP in support of CINCs, Services, and the isolated operator.

A quick run-down of support to OEF should give you a better appreciation to the breadth and depth of PR support required to ensure the warfighting CINCs have a ready and able PR capability. OEF support includes collaborating with the Joint Forces Intelligence Command on developing the Joint Personnel Recovery Support Product which is a web-based compilation of PR intel related topics such as physical sustainment, geospacial reference materials, demographics, the physical environment, and military capabilities.

We have provided Personnel Recovery Support Teams (PRSTs) in support of CINC, Service and unit-level requirements. The PRSTs have supported Rescue Coordination Center, Joint Search and Rescue Center, and Unconventional Assisted Recovery Coordination Center operations. The PRSTs have also provided High Risk of Capture (HRC) briefings; conducted Code of Conduct training; and assisted in planning efforts spanning the development of Evasion Plans of Action to reviewing Theater level PR CONOPS. Our agency has also worked closely with the National Imagery and Mapping Agency to develop and field new or improved Evasion Charts (EVCs). To date, this collaborative effort has resulted in the production and distribution of over 34 new Evasion Charts (EVCs). JPRA was also instrumental in facilitating the distribution of over 17,000 blood chits to forces deploying to the CENTCOM and PACOM AORs.

Lastly, we have spearheaded an effort to develop coordinated isolated personnel guidance, public affairs guidance, and other training support products. Working in coordination with the affected CINCs, Defense

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Agencies, and other lead and supporting organizations, we have helped ensure all military personnel involved in OEF are prepared in accordance with the spirit and intent of the Code of Conduct

As I mentioned earlier, these are exciting times for personnel recovery. Over the years, the various facets of PR were dispersed throughout DoD and the Services, and while certain aspects of the mission area occasionally gained the spotlight, there was never a centralized, focused effort to tie in the disparate parts. The result was a mission area that saw its manning and resources rise and fall dependent on the constant ebb and flow of priorities within DoD. 1999 marked a watershed in the history of PR. Identifying CINCUSJFCOM as the DoD Executive Agent and designating JPRA as the OPR for Joint Personnel Recovery was a monumental first step in the institutionalization of PR throughout DoD. For the first time ever, joint PR had a four-star advocate and a joint organization dedicated to furthering the mission of PR.

From my perspective, we will not achieve true institutionalization until we have accomplished three things. First, we need to codify the roles and missions of Personnel Recovery. With the monumental efforts of the Defense Prisoner of War/Missing Personnel Office (DPMO) at OSD, we now have several DoD Instructions and Directives, as well as CJCS Instructions that detail and outline the pertinent responsibilities for the effective execution of PR. Along with the JPRA Charter, these documents provide a solid foundation upon which the next critical step relies.

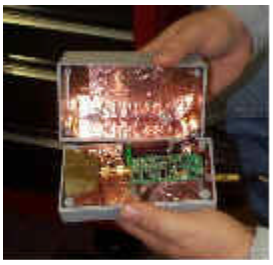
The second step is to develop the organizations and structures that will provide a viable and credible PR capability. This effort began with the stand-up of JPRA and the identification of critical PR focal points within OSD, JCS, the Services, and the Combatant Commands. While the structures and organizations exist on paper, we still have a ways to go with respect to funding and resources. JPRA is pursuing three FY04 POM initiatives that will provide the minimum manning, resources, facilities, and operational funds required to execute our chartered and directed responsibilities. These initiatives are divided into the "Joint Personnel Recovery Baseline Capability" - the personnel and funds to conduct operations, education, and training; the "PR Battle Lab" - an expanding initiative to provide the first true capability to address and solve critical PR deficiencies through technical and non-technical means; and the JPRA "Facilities Master Plan" - which provides the necessary infrastructure required to perform our duties.

The third critical step is "maintenance of the system." Without a strong strategic vision, continuing education, and proper training, the PR mission could well wilt away. Formal PR curricula integrated into Professional Military Education (PME) and core Service and joint specialty training is a good start. Maintaining a level of awareness spanning accessions to CAPSTONE will help to inculcate future forces on the need for a ready and able PR capability.

Current world events only increase the possibility that the US government will need to call upon its personnel recovery capability. Our collective challenge is to ensure that we take all necessary steps to guarantee that our PR capability is not only credible and viable, but second to none. The failure to recover U.S. military and civilian personnel can have profound political and military consequences. Whether denying the enemy sources of intelligence and propaganda, or maintaining the high morale of American troops, Personnel Recovery is one of the strongest weapons in a CINC's arsenal. A quote from General Kernan, CINCUSJFCOM, summarizes well the importance of Personnel Recovery:

"Personnel Recovery is more than a mission, it is a moral imperative."

"Detecting Heart Beats Through Rubble" By Dr. James Rader



A prototype device that can detect breathing through 15 feet of rubble was used during recovery operations at New York's World Trade Center thanks to the visionary work of the 311th Human Systems Program Office, Brooks AFB, Texas who are evaluating it for Air Force use.

The Remote Casualty Location and Assessment Device (RCLAD) is a low-cost, portable, extremely low power radar able to detect minute motion at close range through obstructions. With no obstructions present it detects motion at longer ranges. The rubble rescue prototype can sense human breathing rates through as much as 15 feet of rubble, wood, walls, rock and dry earth.

Similarly, the combat rescue prototype can sense breathing rates at distances up to 60 feet in open areas and can detect motion in open areas at distances greater than 100 feet. RCLAD will help determine which casualties are alive and need to be rescued versus those who are already dead. During the Vietnam war 30% of medic casualties were caused trying to rescue an already dead comrade.

Currently, the Air Staff is reviewing a proposal to fund RCLAD development and production with $3.5 million from the Warfighter Rapid Acquisition Process (WRAP) Program.

RCLAD detects breathing through concrete obstruction

"So Others May Live"

By Phan Saul Ingle

An ant in the middle of the world's largest puddle - that's how Aviation Electronics Mate (AW/NAC) Joe Zullo describes a desperate victim confronting the ocean for one more breath of air, gasping for 10 more seconds of life — just 10 more seconds — hoping that a savior might come.

Zullo should know. He's one of the saviors. As one member of the 16-man Naval Air Station (NAS) Patuxent River Search and Rescue Team, he's been swimming, flying, screaming and hoisting to save lives for nine years. He and other Search and Rescue (SAR) crewmen are constantly mindful of what will inevitably come - an emergency call. It's a call that beckons frequently and always from random locations at unpredictable times.

From Baltimore to Norfolk to Washington, D.C., Patuxent River SAR stands ready each second of the 24-hour day. Their helicopters can remain airborne for five hours, hoisting swim-SAR members who sometimes dangle from as high as 200 feet on a helicopter's rappelling rope, gripping a victim as they move toward a more appropriate recovery location.

"At first, training is a big thrill," said Aviation Structural Mechanic 1st Class (NAC) Dennis Reed. "You feel free, kicking back in the wind. Hanging from a helicopter is still fun, like a little rush, but it's second nature now and doesn't seem as radical because we do it close to once a week."

Safety in this demanding environment requires tight focus. It means anticipating your teammate's next move; knowing the job so well that even a victim's face contorted in fear with arms flailing wildly won't distract you from performing. "So others may live" is their motto, and these guys take it to heart.

"I've been training for 10 years for a rescue that hasn't come," said AMS2(AW/NAC) Paul Norrish. "I've been lucky. I have no idea how I'll feel during my first rescue. I just hope all my training has put me in the right mind-focus to do it right. I'll have to rise to the occasion."

Norrish and the rest of the SAR group are prepared for the worst. When rappelling into an unknown forest or jumping from a UH-3H *Sea King* helicopter into freezing water, the team knows it's a serious business under a serious deadline. In their business, missing "deadline" means a life is finished. The victim may have looked like their sister or brother, talked like a high school teacher or baked Thanksgiving pies like their mother. It's a real life, and time is crucial.

The team, capable of both night and day rescues, has a 15-minute alert posture during normal working hours and a 60-minute alert posture until local flight operations finish in the evening. They train daily on specialized rescue procedures. They will simulate the rescue of an aircrewman who has ejected from a doomed aircraft only to tangle himself in tree branches. Or they simulate the rescue of a drowning sailor who exhausts himself while gravity tirelessly tugs from beneath the unforgiving sea.

Treating practice seriously ensures proper preparation. Between drills, they swim at the pool or exercise in the gym. "Physical readiness is a matter of life and death for us," said Zullo. "If we allow ourselves to become weak, we become extremely vulnerable to the hazards of the environment." Just ask AE2 (AW/NAC) George Petersen, who still remembers the day a 911 call interrupted him at home in Guam.

Two people had fallen from the steep coral reef and cliff line on the eastern shore of the island. The SAR Team grabbed night vision goggles and set out across the water in their helicopter. Darkness had already claimed the sky.

After sweeping up and down the shore for some time in the helo, the crewman on the ramp called to the pilot as he spotted a body. The pilot deftly maneuvered to the spot. "We marked the body with a marine flare, called Guam Fire and Rescue and set off again," said Petersen. "People on a nearby boat could hear yelling from a survivor. There was no chance for the first person."

In seconds, the crew's corpsman spotted the second man in the water. Again, they marked the position with a flare, this time preparing for pick up. The pilot turned the aircraft into the wind as one crewman quickly moved his weight to the left side of the helo. The shift in weight helped the pilot stay clear of nearby cliffs standing 100-feet high. The cliffs threatened less than 150 feet from the helicopter's rotor blade, oblivious to the wind working against the helicopter's flight controls. Petersen then lowered the designated swimmer by the helo's hoist into the pounding surf.

Like he'd done 100 times in training, the swimmer turned the man's body and securely fastened a strap around him. The helicopter slid over into position, lowering the rescue hook— the hook of life.

"With the high surf, I left slack in the cable so the crewman and the survivor wouldn't get jerked out of the water between waves," Petersen said.

The swimmer signaled Peterson when they were ready for hoist. As Peterson pulled slack from the cable, both men started sliding through the water - the wrong way! They disappeared under the water, then popped up after what seemed an eternity - about three seconds. Peterson safely finished the hoist.

They later learned the cable had caught on the reef, pulling the surprised men underwater until it popped free. The survivor was bloody; he'd been slammed against the reef several times. He was

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"Recovery from the Sea. Missed Opportunity for Joint Forces?"

By Col J.R. Atkins - Director of Personnel Recovery Policy/DPMO

A lecturer at the USMC Command and Staff once stated that "at any given time two thirds of the world's population is awake and some of them are up to no good." If people are the instigators of conflict, it stands to reason the majority of trouble (and our subsequent involvement) will occur where the majority of the world's population lives. The vast majority of global inhabitants are not hard to find. Eighty percent of them (including the vast majority of their capitals and cities of over one million souls) reside within 200 miles of the coastline—also known as the littorals. Increasing urbanization trends and the global economics of sealift ensure the littorals will remain an area of strategic attention well beyond any foreseeable future.

Over the last decade, U.S. military force structure has constricted both in total numbers and overseas locations. This situation makes force projection the prime characteristic of any effective U.S. force. Potential adversaries are observant. They realize access to ports and airfields will be at a premium thus making them lucrative targets. Effective anti-access strategies will attack or at least pose a credible threat to this critical vulnerability of our current force projection methods. Thus the dilemma: How to provide Joint Force Commanders capable personnel recovery forces in a potentially constrained basing environment? The answer can be found beyond the water's edge.

Seventy percent of the earth's surface is covered by water. U.S. and allied naval forces can exert control over a portion of this potential battlespace at any given time or place of our choosing. The combination of the freedom of sea-based maneuver coupled with the sea's proximity to trouble spots, makes the oceans an obvious location to initiate and sustain an important part of a Joint Force Commander's personnel recovery campaign. Use of the sea in concert with land-based assets will help alleviate ground-based congestion by reducing the logistics/personnel footprint ashore. Under certain conditions, sea-based assets' proximity to an incident can reduce fuel requirements, aircrew fatigue, and response time while increasing operational recovery tempo.

The joint personnel recovery community must exploit the sea's natural advantages in order to remain relevant in future conflicts. Virtually all personnel recovery forces need to be able to perform their mission from the sea. Failure to pursue joint sea-based maneuver and logistics will reduce basing options, battlespace use, force protection decisions and freedom of movement. Lack of a genuine sea-based capability could relegate certain personnel recovery forces to long term "B Team" status in terms of deployment priority and joint force power projection, as well as potentially over-tasking current naval force structure. Additional sea-based compatible recovery platforms will provide the Services increased relevance within the personnel recovery community.

Preparing personnel recovery forces for the sea will come at a price in terms of acquiring and modifying recovery platforms for the rigors of salt water and qualifying personnel for shipboard operations. But what's the cost of not being on the Joint Force Commander's "A Team" list of participants? Sea-based operations are not a panacea, but it will provide Joint Force Commanders with options, and with those options come opportunities for the personnel recovery community and the people they will recover. Although the space provided for this article cannot fully discuss all the dimensions involved with personnel recovery from the sea, perhaps it will provide a point of departure for operators and requirements experts to think about conducting a cost/benefit analysis regarding the merits of improving personnel recovery by maximizing the use of the sea as a critical battlespace.

"U.S.-U.K. Personnel Recovery Memorandum of Understanding"

By Dr. James Rader

On September 28, 2001, representatives from the United States and the United Kingdom (U.K.) signed into effect a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Secretary of Defense on behalf of the Department of Defense (DoD) of the United States of America, and the Secretary of State for Defence of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland concerning Personnel Recovery (PR). The short title of this Memorandum of Understanding is the PR MOU.

Recognizing the benefits to be obtained from rationalization, standardization and interoperability of military capabilities and equipment, the PR MOU is an umbrella MOU covering the full spectrum of PR missions for a 15-year period. The goals of the MOU are to establish a continuing mechanism to allow information exchanges and development of collabo-

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Navy Ships Respond to Distress Calls, Conduct Rescues at Sea

By JOC Bill Johnson-Miles - Managing Editor, *Surface Warfare*

Reprinted from Surface Warfare, September/October 2001

Faintly, almost inaudibly, the call barely penetrated the radio's static: "Mayday! Mayday!" ET1(SW) Michael Blood heard the call on the bridge of fleet ocean tug USNS ***Sioux*** (T-ATF 171), as it escorted ships off the coast of Mexico.

In the Arabian Gulf, SM3 Brett Ireland, a member of USS ***Arleigh Burke's*** (DDG51) helicopter crew, noticed a man waving a black towel atop a nearby Iranian fishing vessel.

Four hundred and eighty miles southwest of the Azores, LT Gene Bailey, USS ***Deyo's*** (DD 989) operations officer, heard a mayday from the 40-foot German sailboat ***Caroline***.

These calls for help did not occur at the same time or even on the same day, but when they occurred isn't as important as the fact that Navy ships responded to each of them.

USNS *Sioux*

Sioux responded to sailing vessel (SV) ***Chanticleer***, which had run aground just before sunset on an uncharted reef in Bahia Magdalena, Mexico. She was filling with water and undoubtedly was going down. Sioux's master, Capt. William Brown, navigated his tug very carefully on a dark, moonless night to avoid any uncharted dangers.

The same was true for the rigid-hull inflatable boat (RHIB) ***Sioux*** launched to rescue survivors. The RHIB recovered the yacht's only two crewmembers—John and Estelle Canerot.

"You haven't lived until you've spent five hours on a reef listening to the grinding from below," said Estelle.

VADM Gordon Holder, commander of the Military Sealift Command, sent ***Sioux*** a "Bravo Zulu" for rescuing the Canerots.

"While responding to the urgent broadcast of the SV ***Chanticleer***, you have upheld the time honored tradition of aiding mariners at sea," said Holder. "Your heads-up watch-standing and diligent response to the distress call saved the lives of two people who otherwise might have perished."

USS *Arleigh Burke*

An Iranian fisherman wouldn't have perished, but he was in serious pain far out to sea without medical help. After the ***Arleigh Burke*** Sailor spotted the fishing vessel in the Gulf, the helo he was flying in, an SH-60F *Seahawk* from Helicopter Anti-Submarine Squadron Seven, kept the vessel in sight while the destroyer's visit board search and seizure (VBSS) team, its senior medical corpsman and an interpreter were called away to investigate.

Arriving at the small craft via the ship's boat, VBSS team leader, INS Andrew Mackensen, reported back that the prone fisherman was in serious pain with possible acute appendicitis.

The Iranian fisherman was then flown to USS ***Harry S. Truman*** (CVN 75) for treatment. The carrier's medical team diagnosed him with non specific gastro-enteritis, a non-life threatening condition that did not require surgery.

After a brief three-hour stay aboard Truman, the fisherman was flown back to ***Arleigh Burke*** for further transportation back to his fishing boat.

"The crew was magnificent," said CDR Robin Russell, ***Arleigh Burke's*** commanding officer. "They needed only to be told there was a fellow mariner in trouble, and they swung into action."

USS *Deyo*

Deyo's crew also swung into action when they received a distress call. The German sailboat ***Caroline*** lost its mast during heavy weather in the Atlantic Ocean and was low on fuel. The destroyer's commanding officer, CDR Stephen Hampton, ordered his ship to conduct a search for the vessel.

"Once within hailing distance, we sorted out what ***Caroline*** needed and ensured the crew was safe," said Hampton. "Seaworthiness and fuel were the big issues—they would not have made landfall without the extra fuel my guys provided. Helping mariners on the high seas is part of what we do, and ***Deyo's*** team was happy to help these gents out of a tough spot."

LCDR Rob O'Neil, ***Deyo's*** executive officer, led a boarding team to inspect the sailing vessel to determine if it was seaworthy and capable of completing its journey across the Atlantic.

"Although the mast and sails were gone, the vessel was in excellent condition and was handling the eight to 10-foot seas well," said O'Neil.

There were four German sailors on the vessel, two owners and two passengers.

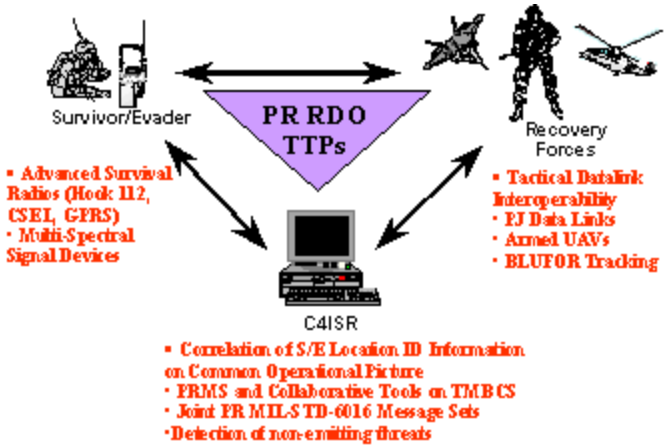
"The less experienced passengers were embarked on ***Deyo***—they had enough sailing, " said O'Neil. After a hot shower, some fresh clothes, and a spaghetti and pizza dinner, the guests rested comfortably. After arriving in Newport, R.I., they caught a flight home to Germany.

"We were fortunate to be in the right place at the right time to be able to lend a helping hand," said RADM Jim McArthur, commander of the ***Truman*** Battle Group. "It is our responsibility as mariners to assist those in distress on the high seas, and it is satisfying to be able to extend a helping hand and make a difference.

(LCDR Cappy Surette of USS **Harry S. Truman** *public affairs and ENS Colby Miller of USS* **Arleigh Burke** *public affairs contributed to this article published in the September/October 2001 issue of Surface Warfare)*

"Combat Rescue to Conduct JEFX 02 TCT Initiatives"

By Al "Killer" Woods - Pioneer Technologies, Nellis AFB NV



Almost anyone you talk to concerning participation in a Joint Expeditionary Force Experiment (JEFX) event will say, "just another waste of time and effort." But after the achievements we demonstrated in JEFX 00, the tone is very different. Theater commanders were convinced that we should and must execute combat rescue missions as Time-Critical-Targets (TCT) and we must field the systems required to execute the mission at once.

During JEFX 00, using Time-Critical-Targeting processes, we reduced Survivor/Evader (S/E) exposure times from a historical average of four hours, 40 minutes, to one hour, 25 minutes. Sure, one might say that exercises do not truly represent "real-world" mission execution due to "canned scenarios," but it is a major leap in developing processes associated with the Combined Air Operations Center (CAOC) and integrating Intelligence, Surveillance, Reconnaissance (ISR) assets in one of the most time-sensitive missions in the Air Force. The 422 Test and Evaluation Squadron's goal for JEFX 02 is to improve the combat rescue TCT processes and decrease S/E exposure times to less than 50 minutes.

To accomplish this goal, seamless systems integration allowing for near real-time battle-space information for recovery forces is a must. Critical to our success is accurate and timely ISR information to prosecute combat rescue as a TCT mission. Our JEFX 02 initiative, COMBAT RESCUE 2007, will focus on improving situational awareness for combat rescue forces through the use of distributive/collaborative tools for enhancing the Find, Fix, Track, Engage, and Assess TCT process. COMBAT RESCUE 2007 will demonstrate seamless integration/correlation of information obtained from the Hook 112, Global Personnel Recovery System (GPRS), Personnel Recovery Mission Software (PRMS), on-board data link systems, Next Generation Tag devices, and ISR assets into the Theater Battle Management Core System. This will allow the Search and Rescue Duty Officer (SARDO), operating in the CAOC's TCT division, to execute combat rescue as a TCT mission.

The CAOC will energize the TCT process loop of "Detect, Decide, Deliver, and Assess" once they are notified of an isolating event. The detection phase will exploit available ISR to refine the location and identification of the S/E. The TCT process has now begun, and the respective ISR cell in the CAOC's TCT division will merge the various inputs, ensure the S/E is displayed on the Common Operational Picture, and forward the S/E track for prioritization and inclusion in the Dynamic Targeting Queue. While thought of as a "target," the S/E is treated as a time-critical-target.

The Dynamic Targeting Cell now processes the S/E as it would any other emerging target. If the S/E meets the overall Joint Force Air Component Commander's (JFACC) requirements for TCT, the S/E would be nominated as a "target" for prosecution. Once nominated, the Dynamic Attack Section in the CAOC's TCT division, would pair forces to prosecute the S/E as a TCT. In prosecuting combat rescue missions as a TCT, this pairing of forces should be for threats in and around the target area, and not for the S/E. Once the mission is underway, ISR assets continue to monitor the progress to verify the TCT assets are having the desired effect. Sounds easy right? While demonstrating that TCT processes have a dramatic effect executing combat rescue, there is reluctance still to prosecute combat rescue in the same manner as other TCT missions.

One of the most significant factors impacting combat rescue operations in JEFX 00 was the requirement to receive JFACC approval to prosecute each combat rescue mission for JEFX 00. Whether as a TCT mission or as a normal combat rescue operation (if there is such a thing as a normal mission), specific JFACC approval was still required.

Not only was JFACC approval required, aircrews attempting to prosecute combat rescue missions as a TCT, had to brief the situation, threat, and execution plan to the JFACC.

Combat rescue, a time-critical mission, was not prosecuted in the same manner as other TCT missions. For JEFX 02, the Director of the TCT cell must have launch/tasking authority to prosecute combat rescue as a TCT mission. This decentralized execution, will take advantage of the same benefits that are realized when TCT processes are applied to combat rescue operations as other theater air operations.

Special Thanks to the Air Warfare Center, Nellis AFB NV, publisher of the Jolly Green Gazette

"Night-Vision Device Aids Downed Aviators"

By Rudy Purificato - US Air Force Materiel Command News Service

14 February 2002

U.S. Air Force pilots no longer have to grope around in the dark behind enemy lines, hoping to avoid capture, thanks to a new night-vision device that has recently been approved for use.

The Evader, a night vision imaging system, is now part of an Air Combat Command (ACC) aircrew member's survival vest ensemble. "Scott O'Grady couldn't see his rescuers," said Maj. Al Gracia from the Human Systems Program Office, referring to the downed Air Force pilot's 1994 ordeal in Bosnia. That CSAR operation magnified certain search and survival technological deficiencies that have since been addressed. Before the new system, downed Air Force pilots had been without a survival night-vision device.

Gracia's warfighter requirements and new technologies integrated product team assessed the Evader, a commercial off-the-shelf device, because of an urgent ACC request. "An F-117 [Nighthawk] pilot, shot down over Kosovo in 1999 during a (post-rescue) debriefing, identified some big deficiencies -- one of which was the ability to evade the enemy and see rescuers at night," Gracia said.

"The pilot prompted a recommendation to ACC headquarters officials to investigate adopting a small, portable night-vision monocular device that can be packed inside a survival vest during combat missions," said Col. John Snider, ACC's 49th Operations Support Squadron commander at Holloman Air Force Base, N.M.

In a memorandum to ACC headquarters, Snider wrote, "This device would greatly increase the downed pilot's ability to assess the enemy threat, aid in the pilot's ability to evade the enemy at night, provide an additional covert directional signal, increase their chances of survival, and improve their chances of rescue."

"ACC contacted us in early 2001, recommending this device...," said Richard Rousett, System Program Office (SPO) Integrated Product team (IPT) requirements program manager. "Once we got the requirements, we identified and coordinated tests to evaluate the device."

He said ACC officials wanted them to evaluate the multipurpose Evader, produced by NVEC, a Pennsylvania-based night-vision equipment company. The company claims Evader is the only night-vision system in the world designed specifically to meet military requirements for survival, evasion, resistance and escape.

Operating on two double-A batteries, Evader is smaller than most survival radios, Gracia said. It weighs less than 15 ounces, uses infrared imaging technology, and features both a compass module and a covert signaling capability.

The device passed a series of rapid decompression, windblast and sled tests, said Al Gonzalez, SPO IPT member. ACC headquarters was subsequently granted an interim safe-to-fly approval for one year.

The recommendation allows Evader to be used on all combat Air Force SRU 21/P and Air Ace survival vests for contingency operations only. "In the future, we're looking at full safe-to-fly certification that will allow its permanent use on life-support ensembles," Gracia said.

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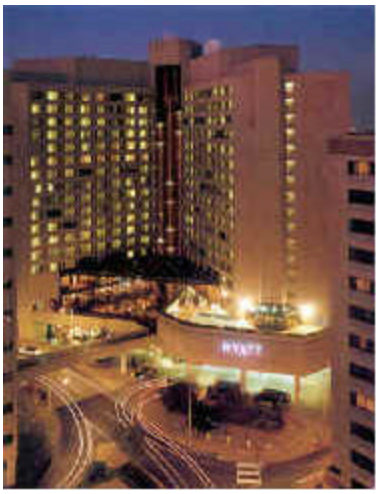
2002 DoD Personnel Recovery Conference



The Defense POW/Missing Personnel Office (DPMO) and United States Joint Forces Command (USJFCOM) will co-chair the fifth DoD Personnel Recovery Conference at the Hyatt Regency Crystal City Hotel, Arlington, Virginia, August 6-8, 2002. The National Defense Industrial Association (NDIA) will host the conference. The Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for POW/Missing Personnel Affairs, the Honorable Jerry D. Jennings and Commander-in-Chief, USJFCOM, General William F. Kernan, invite you to participate in this important policy and operational level conference.

As in the past, the primary goal of the 2002 conference will be to build upon the successes of previous conferences and continue increasing the awareness of personnel recovery requirements. Our objective is to stimulate an exchange of ideas that will frame an aggressive DoD strategy to take personnel recovery into the next century. Conference participants will examine personnel recovery issues, discuss their current status, and find solutions or recommend courses of action for those requiring resolution at the DoD level.

Attendance and active participation by key members of the personnel recovery community are crucial to a successful DoD personnel

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"Survival Radio Improves Search, Rescue"

By Cheryl Crouch - Space and Missile Systems Center

Standing in damp, dense terrain, a downed aviator reaches into his survival vest and grasps what looks like a large cell phone. He unfastens and extends a flat antenna, presses an activation button and sends an alert message to a search-and-rescue center located hundreds of miles away using the military's newest survival radio.

Within a few seconds, a message is displayed on his screen confirming his transmission was received.

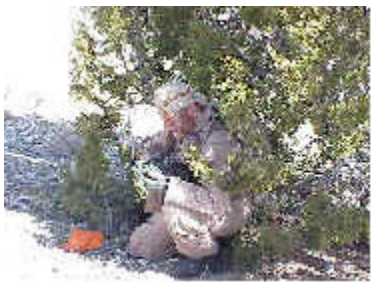
Next, the radio obtains his position using an embedded Global Positioning System receiver that also prompts him to answer three questions concerning his status and physical condition. Another press of a button and the information is immediately transmitted again via satellite to a rescue center and, within minutes, the first phase of a search-and-rescue mission is underway.

Although this scenario may sound like a scene from a movie, it is actually from training recently given to people from the 720th Special Tactics Group at Hurlburt Field, Florida.

The device being used is the Combat Survivor Evader Locator (CSEL) handheld radio. It is designed to become the Department of Defense's next generation survival radio.

"CSEL is not just a radio," said CSEL program manager, Lt. Col. Dave Madden. "It's a survival radio system that requires seamless integration and operation across all segments to meet the needs of rescue forces. Our focus right now is on achieving successful multiservice operational test and evaluation in October of this year."

Results of this test will support a decision to enter CSEL into full-rate production.



The CSEL system is composed of three segments: over-the-horizon, ground and user. The over-the-horizon segment enables CSEL messages to be transmitted over military UHF satellite communications and search-and-rescue satellite-assisted tracking systems.

The UHF satellite communications mode supports secure two-way geo-position messaging between a survivor and a joint search-and-rescue center. The search-and-rescue satellite-assisted tracking mode is a backup communications mode intended for high latitudes where UHF satellite communications coverage is lacking.

Both over-the-horizon modes funnel data messages through a dedicated CSEL UHF base station, which automatically routes messages to a predetermined joint search-and-rescue center over a secure network.

The ground segment is composed of joint search-and-rescue center workstations that carry CSEL command, control and communications software for display of survivor messages. The workstation is also used to communicate with the survivor using UHF satellite communications.

The user segment has a hand-held radio, a laptop-style planning computer and a radio-set adapter. The hand-held radio provides data communications for all over-the-horizon modes, precise GPS positioning and land navigation, and line-of-sight voice and beacon modes.

The hand-held radio enables a downed pilot to send either canned messages, such as "injured, cannot move," or written messages to assist the pilot in describing his or her situation.

The planning computer, connected to the radio-set adapter, is used to load hand-held radios with communication frequencies, GPS data and waypoints, passwords and other mission-related data.

"The radio-set adapter is also used to load GPS keys into the radio," said Maj. David Micheletti, CSEL deputy program manager. "The whole setup looks like a large two-bay cell phone charger connected to a laptop computer." Another feature of the CSEL radio is its use of the next generation of security architecture for GPS user equipment -- Selective-Availability Anti-Spoofing Module (SAASM).

"While SAASM implements improvements in functional, physical, and procedural security, the real benefit is to the CSEL users because it gives them a greater confidence in their exact location despite any enemy attempts to spoof them with a false signal," said Capt. Shawn Brennan, SAASM program manager. The CSEL radio was designed to take advantage of SAASM and will likely be the first fielded receiver system to employ it.

"CSEL is one Space and Missile Systems Center program that is literally delivering capability into the hands of the warfighter," Madden said. "It doesn't get any closer than this."

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More Hook-112Bs Going to the Field

The recent effort to field more of the best currently available survival radios, begun in September 2001, delivered the first 128 such radios by the end of January 2002. A total of 1,384 PRC-112-B1 "Hook-112" radios along with 120 radio "loaders" and 63 interrogators are on contract for delivery by the end of June 2002. This will more than double the number of Hook-112 survival radios in the Department. We owe a huge debt of gratitude to all those who worked this issue, especially the membership of the Personnel Recovery Technology Working Group.

DoD Personnel Recovery Conference

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recovery program. In addition, inviting key members of the DoD leadership, DPMO and USJFCOM will invite intelligence community leaders, senior officials from the interagency community, and industry representatives. Additionally, we are inviting international military leaders and personnel recovery experts. Unlike previous conferences, we will focus on both policy-level and operational-level issues. All participating units and organizations will need to fund conference registration, travel, and per diem costs of its participants. Pre-registration will occur entirely on-line through the NDIA (http://www.ndia.org). We encourage you to visit the NDIA web site and provide them your name and address. NDIA will, in turn, provide you conference information and registration details . The conference fee will cover administrative costs of the conference. It is fully reimbursable. DPMO and USJFCOM have arranged for a substantially lower registration fee for the first 250 U.S. Government uniformed/civilian employees and 50 international military participants to register @ $150.00/person. Conference fees are as follows:

- Other Government participants: $400.00
- Other International military representatives: $405.00
- Industry (NDIA member): $570.00
- Industry (non-NDIA member): $620.00
- There will be a late registration 10% surcharge for any payments received after June 15, 2002.

Conference participants are responsible for arranging their own billeting. Out-of-town participants attending the conference under the $150.00 DPMO registration fee must stay at the Hyatt to receive the reduced registration fee. We strongly encourage all out-of-town participants to stay at the Hyatt Regency Crystal City.

DPMO POC is Lt Col Matt Shozda ((703) 602-2202 x259, DSN: 332-2202 x259, matt.shozda@osd.mil)

So Others May Live

(Continued from page 4)

taken to the hospital immediately. After telling the story from his work in Guam, Peterson mentions how good he felt rescuing the survivor despite the threatening conditions.

Patuxent River Search and Rescue Team has at least one story to tell. When a drowning man or woman gasps for a breath of air that might be their last, heart pounding through their chest, there are other hearts racing with adrenaline, crashing against the inside of wet-suits and flight suits, determined it won't be their last, and Patuxent River's SAR Team wouldn't have it any other way.

Ingle is a photographer's mate and Benson is a photojournalist assigned to All Hands.

Survival Radio Improves Search, Rescue

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Late Breaking CSEL News

Lt Col Dave Madden , CSEL Program Manager said at the recent Personnel Recovery Technology Working Group, overall the CSEL program is on schedule, meeting all of it's planned program goals, and is fully funded. The Universal Base Station (UBS) at Hawaii is operational. Sigonella will be operational in the next several months. These UBSs will provide world-wide coverage. The CSEL fielding plan is a Tri-Service fully coordinated approach focused on support first-in needs and special operations. 376 radios are in production. Procurement of 1100 radios has been authorized. Overall, 54,000 radios will be procured.

U.S.-U.K. Personnel Recovery MOU

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rative corrective measures in the areas of PR tactics, training, lessons learned and RDT&E.

Seeking to make the best use of their respective research and development capacities, eliminate unnecessary duplication of work and obtain the most efficient and cost-effective results, we will develop separate Project Arrangements (PA's) under the MOU for individual projects. The goals of the PA's are to further define required coalition requirements in order to develop emerging technologies to field technologically superior capabilities and equipment allowed under the provisions of the MOU.

The Joint Personnel Recovery Agency administers the MOU and any subsequent PA's for DoD. During a recent visit to the U.S. under the auspices of the PR MOU, U.K. representatives stated that PR is a top priority in the U.K. Ministry of Defence. The U.K. is in the process of developing an expanded PR thrust in their Armed Forces, and are very interested in learning how the U.S. does the job. They have a particular interest in PR Advanced Concept Technology Demonstrations which will be pursued for a possible future PA.

We need your HELP!!

We publish this newsletter on a regular basis and we need your help with articles. We see this publication as a personnel recovery community newsletter, not just a DPMO publication. Our commitment is to publish it March, June, September, and December of each year. Please submit articles to us NLT the end of February, May, August and November so that we can include them in that next issue. We are interested in anything you would like to share with the community at large; combat and exercise/ training lessons learned, new procedures, announcements for conferences, etc. Please help us make this an even better product.

Calendar of Events

Apr 30, 02	SERE Directors' Conference, New Brunswick	JPRA
May 2, 02	United States Forces Korea (USFK) Personnel Recovery Council	USFK
May 6-10, 02	SERE Psychologist Conference, San Diego	JPRA
June 1, 02	Personnel Recovery Newsletter	DPMO
Aug 6-8, 02	DoD Personnel Recovery Conference	DPMO/ USJFCOM
Sept 1, 02	Personnel Recovery Newsletter	DPMO
Dec 1, 02	Personnel Recovery Newsletter	DPMO
Dec 11, 02	PRAG Meeting	DPMO

DPMO POINTS OF CONTACT

DPMO unclassified web page address: www/dtic.mil/dpmo/
DPMO SIPRNET address: http://webhost.policy.osd.pentagon.smil.mil/dpmo

DPMO commercial telephone number: (703) 602-2102

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